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NEW JERSEY STATE DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TRENTON F/6 13/2

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. CRYSTAL SPRING LAKE (NJ 00231), PA--ETC(U)

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# CRYSTAL SPRINGO LAKE NJ 00231

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May, 1979

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
. REPORT NUMBER 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
N700001	
NJ00231	
TITLE (and Subtitle)	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
Phase I Inspection Report	(9) +
National Dam Safety Program	FINAL REPL.
Crystal Spring Lake	6. PERFORMING ORGE REPORT NUMBER
Bergen County, New Jersey	
AUTHOR(a)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(6)
Robert J./Jenny P.E. (15)	DACW61-78-C-9/124 /
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
Jenny-Leedshill Engineering	AREA & WORK DAIL NUMBERS
318 South Orange Ave.	
South Orange, N.J. 07079	
. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE
/ / /	May 79 /
U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia	May Pages
Custom House, 2d & Chestnut Streets	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106	98
National Dam Safety Program. Crystal	is. secontry sexes (or and report)
Spring Lake (NJ 00231), Passaic River	Unclassified
Basin, Ramsey Brook, Bergen County, New	
Jersey. Phase I Inspection Report.	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
6. DISTRIB	
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7. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abetract entered in Block 20, if different from	m Report)
B. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	
Copies are obtainable from National Technical Info	rmation Service. Springfield
Virginia, 22151.	- Dirigiter
B. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number,	
Dams Riprap	
Spillways National Dam Inspect	ion Act Report
Embankments Crystal Spring Dam,	
Overtopping	
0. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)	
This report cites results of a technical investigation. The inspection and evaluation of the dam invariant Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. The includes visual inspection, review of available descriptions.	s as prescribed by the he technical investigation sign and construction record
and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydro applicable. An assessment of the dam's general convergence.	

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# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE—2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

NAPEN-D

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, NJ 08621

18 MAY 1979

Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Crystal Spring Lake Dam in Bergen County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Crystal Spring Lake Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in fair to poor overall condition. The dam's spillway is considered inadequate since 11 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would overtop the dam. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within hix months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be initiated to determine the dam's embankment condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated within calendar year 1980.
  - c. The source of seepage near the left side of the embankment should

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N APEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

be determined within three months from the date of approval of this report. If the seepage is determined to be from the reservoir, the seriousness of it should be evaluated and remedial measures implemented.

- d. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, the following remedial actions should be completed:
- (1) Riprap should be placed on the upstream slope and rock facing on the downstream slope of the embankments to provide at least minimal protection in times of overtopping.
  - (2) Remove all trees and brush from the embankment.
- (3) Repair any excessively steep slopes of the embankment to a stable slope.
- (4) Repair and clean out the outlet area of the emergency drain and regularly operate the valves to verify that they are in working order.
- e. Inspect the dam yearly, and immediately after any overtopping. Make timely repairs as necessary and keep records of all maintenance work.

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman Andrew Maguire of the Seventh District. Under the provision of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this letter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

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NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

1 Incl As stated

JAMES G. TON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copies furnished:
Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P. O. Box CNO29
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P. O. Box CNO29 Trenton, NJ 08625

#### CRYSTAL SPRING LAKE DAM (NJ00231)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 30 November 1978 and 4 January 1979 by Jenny-Leadshill Engineers under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U. S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

Crystal Spring Lake Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in fair to poor overall condition. The dam's spillway is considered inadequate since 11 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would overtop the dam. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be initiated to determine the dam's embankment condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated within calendar year 1980.
- c. The source of seepage near the left side of the embankment should be determined within three months from the date of approval of this report. If the seepage is determined to be from the reservoir, the seriousness of it should be evaluated and remedial measures implemented.
- d. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, the following remedial actions should be completed:
- (1) Riprap should be placed on the upstream slope and rock facing on the downstream slope of the embankments to provide at least minimal protection in times of overtopping.

(2) Remove all trees and brush from the embankment.

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- (3) Repair any excessively steep slopes of the embankment to a stable slope.
- (4) Repair and clean out the outlet area of the emergency drain and regularly operate the valves to verify that they are in working order.
- e. Inspect the dam yearly, and immediately after any overtopping. Make timely repairs as necessary and keep records of all maintenance work.

APPROVED:

JAMES G. TON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

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## PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Crystal Spring Lake, I. D. No. NJ00231

State Located: New Jersey

County Located: Bergen

Name of Dam:

Stream: Ramsey Brook

Dates of Inspection: November 30, 1978 and January

4, 1979

#### Brief Assessment of General Condition of dam

The dam is generally in fair to poor overall condition. The spillway can pass 10 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood and is classified as inadequate. The spillway was recently repaired and appears to be in good condition.

Seepage of undetermined origin was observed near the toe of the embankment. The downstream embankment is very uneven, and both slopes are covered with a heavy growth of vegetation.

It is recommended that the source of seepage in the embankment be determined very soon and remedial measures implemented if it appears to endanger the dam. Seepage and stability analyses are recommended in the near future. More detailed and sophisticated hydraulic and hydrologic studies are recommended to more accurately determine the spillway capacity prior to any remedial action. Riprap and rock facing should be

placed on the embankment slopes.

Recommendations for operation and maintenance that should be implemented in the near future include:

(1) removal of vegetation from the embankments, (2) repair of locally steep slopes, (3) repair of the outlet drain and regular operation of the drain, (4) annual and post-flood inspection of the dam, (5) recording of all maintenance work, and (6) implementation of a warning system with specific notice to houses downstream of the dam as to flood potential and danger to life and property.

Frank L. Panuzio, P.E. Project Manager

Robert J. Jenny, P.E.

Project Director New Jersey License No. 9878



CRYSTAL SPRING DAM
Upstream view looking east. Spillway in
center of photograph. (Nov. 30, 1978)

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#### PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

CRYSTAL SPRING LAKE DAM

Federal I.D. No. NJ 00231 New Jersey I.D. No. 23-77

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 General

#### a. Authority

The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, 1972, provides for the National Inventory and Inspection Program by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. This report has been prepared in accordance with this authority, through contract between the State of New Jersey and Jenny-Leedshill Engineers. The State of New Jersey has also entered into an agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, to have this work performed.

#### b. Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate the general structural integrity and hydraulic adequacy of the dam, and to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

### 1.2 Description of Project

#### a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Crystal Spring Lake Dam is an earthfill dam with a concrete core. The dam impounds a reservoir of 130

acre feet maximum storage capacity. The dam is approximately 550 feet long, 12 feet high, and has a crest width of 25 to 30 feet. A paved roadway traverses the entire length of the crest. Embankment slopes are highly variable on both the upstream and downstream sides, averaging about 2.5H:1V on the upstream side and 2H: 1V on the downstream side. Locally, the downstream embankment is as steep as about 1.5H:1V. The spillway is a rubble masonry weir located near the right abutment. The 30-foot long weir is divided into 2 bays separated by a pier. The end walls and center pier support a bridge over the spillway. Downstream of the spillway a lined channel and masonry training walls direct flow through a 90 degree angle over a toe wall to the stream channel. The emergency outlet consists of 2 parallel 10-inch diameter pipes near the center of the dam, with controls located in a manhole in the crest of the dam.

#### b. Location

The dam is located across Ramsey Brook in northeastern New Jersey in the Borough of Ramsey, Bergen County, about 10 miles north of Paterson. The location of the dam is shown on Plate 1.

#### c. Size Classification

The size classification of the dam based on the 12foot height of the dam and the maximum storage capacity
of 130 acre feet is <u>small</u>. The criteria for size classification are set forth in the Corps' Guidelines. A
small size dam is one in which the storage capacity is
equal to or greater than 50 acre feet and less than
1000 acre feet, and/or the height of the dam is equal
to or greater than 25 feet and less than 40 feet.

#### d. Hazard Classification

Crystal Spring Lake Dam is classified as a high hazard dam because of the potential damage and loss of more than a few lives that could occur in the event of dam failure at two residences immediately downstream and perhaps about 20 houses in community of Allendale (pop. 6,200) further downstream.

#### e. Ownership

The dam is owned by the Ramsey Golf and Country Club, Inc., 105 Lakeside Drive, Ramsey, New Jersey, 07446.

#### f. Purpose of Dam

The primary purpose of the dam and reservoir is for recreation and scenic value. A small amount of water is pumped from the reservoir for irrigation of the nearby golf course.

#### g. Design and Construction History

Crystal Springs Dam, Crystal Lake Dam and Wyckoff
Lake Dam, was built sometime prior to 1913. Correspondence in the owner's files indicates that the dam may have been built about the turn of the century.

Wooden flashboards were added to the spillway in about 1966 but were removed shortly thereafter. In December, 1975 the State ordered the reservoir dewatered because the spillway could not pass the 100-year flood and because of deterioration of the existing spillway and possible underflow beneath it. The action was witheld in February, 1976 pending engineering studies. Repairs of the spillway were made in 1977 to the satisfaction of the State.

#### h. Normal Operational Procedures

The reservoir is unregulated, with flood flows passing over the ungated spillway weir. The emergency

outlet is only occasionally operated for maintenance work on the dam or to clean the reservoir.

#### 1.3 Pertinent Data

- a. Drainage Area 1.77 square miles
- b. Discharge at Damsite
  - . Ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation 450 cfs.
- c. Elevation (ft. above MSL)

Top Dam	352.9
Spillway crest	349.3

. Streambed at centerline

of dam 341 (Approx.)

d. Reservoir Length (ft.)

. Top of dam 2800

. Spillway Crest (recreation pool) 2100

e. Storage (acre-feet)

. Spillway crest 65 . Top of dam 130

f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

. Top dam 20 . Spillway crest 14

g. Dam

0

. Type Earthfill with concrete core wall

. Length 550 ft. (approx.)

. Height 12 ft.

. Top Width 25 - 30 ft. (Paved road)

. Side Slopes - upstream 2.5H:lV (Estimated)
- downstream 2H:lV (highly

variable)

. Zoning

Impervious Core

Not known

Concrete core wall

h. Spillway

. Type

Two-bay rubble

masonry, free overfall

. Length of weir

. Width

30 ft. 2.5 ft.

. Crest elevation

349.3 ft.

. U/S Channel

Reservoir

. D/S Channel

Lined channel with

masonry training walls

i. Regulating Outlets

. 2 parallel 10-in. diameter C.I. pipes and gate valves (emergency outlet)

#### SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

## 2.1 Design

#### a. Geological Conditions

Crystal Spring Lake and Dam are situated in the northern New Jersey Piedmont Lowlands. The regional geology at this area is presented in Appendix C to this report.

Geologically, the dam is located in the broad, rolling ground moraine (till) plain deposited by the most recent continental glaciation. The ground moraine is characterized as a non-residual, unsorted and heterogeneous mixture of unstratified soil. The size of the materials range from clay through boulders with silt and sand sizes predominating. Permeability through this material is typically low to medium, depending on the amount of fines.

Within stream valleys, recent alluvium, typically derived from local materials, occupies the flood plains. Swampy ground with a high water table is usually found on either side of the immediate stream where it has not been altered by urbanization.

Bedrock was not observed at or near the dam and is probably located at depths greater than 20 feet below the present ground surface. At depth, the underlying formation is the Brunswick formation, a soft red shale with interbedded sandstone layers.

The dam is located in a Seismic Zone l and no active faults are known to exist in the immediate vicinity of the dam. However, seismic shaking due to distant earthquakes should be expected.

#### 2.1 b. Design Data

No data are available pertaining to the original design of the dam. Based on field measurements at the time of inspection, the dam is believed to be substantially as shown in plan on Plate 2. The spillway and a downstream channel are shown in plan and elevation on Plate 3.

#### 2.2 Construction

Nothing is known of the original construction methods nor of as-built embankment materials. It was reported that the concrete core wall was constructed 18 inches thick and about 14 feet deep. In 1977 the spillway weir and downstream apron were repaired as shown on Plate 3.

#### 2.3 Operation

No records of reservoir levels are maintained by the owner. Records of recent repairs are available. There are no monitoring devices or survey markers on the dam.

#### 2.4 Evaluation

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#### a. Availability

Data are not available on the original design or construction of the dam or on as-built material properties. Data are available on recent repairs of the spillway. All available data are listed in Appendix A.

#### b. Adequacy

Available data are insufficient to adequately evaluate the design. Calculations relating to the structural design of the dam or the stability of the

as-built structure are not available. Nothing is known of construction methods, testing methods, or as-built material properties. Foundation conditions are unknown.

#### c. Validity

Because no recent surveys of the dam have been made other than at the spillway, the crest elevation of the dam is not known with precision. Plans of the spillway (Plate 3) appear to adequately represent the present configuration. The information on the core wall was reported in the owner's correspondence and by a local caretaker, and there is no assurance of its validity.

#### SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 Findings

#### a. General

The visual inspection of Crystal Spring Lake Dam was made on November 30, 1978 and a subsequent inspection made on January 4, 1979. The water surface elevation at the time of the first inspection was 349.5 feet or just above the top of the spillway crest.

The visual inspection did not reveal any critical signs of distress in the dam; however, generally the dam has not been well maintained.

Although certain remedial work has been done at the spillway in recent years, it was apparent from the visual inspection that there has been little or no maintenance work on the embankment in many years.

Detailed inspection was made of the dam, appurtenant structures, reservoir area, and the downstream channel. Descriptions of the findings of these inspections are summarized in the paragraphs which follow. The checklist of visual inspection items is included in Appendix A. Geologic and foundation conditions observed at the time of inspection are noted in greater detail in Section 2.1-a.

#### b. Dam

The dam was inspected for signs of settlement, seepage, erosion, cracking and any other evidence of undesirable behavior which might affect the stability of the structure.

An asphalt paved roadway transverses the entire length of the top of the dam, including a bridge deck over the spillway. There is no evidence of settlement or horizontal misalignment of the crest. Both the upstream and downstream slopes of the embankment are very uneven. The unevenness of the downstream slope is probably attributable to a number of factors, including erosion from overtopping and rainfall runoff, the action of large tree roots, and the buildup of debris over the years. There is a heavy growth of trees, up to 2 feet in diameter, on the downstream slope (Photo 1). Scattered large boulders on this slope may be remnants of a rock facing. The junctions of the embankment with its abutment and with the spillway appear to be tight, with no evidence of separation or movement.

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About 2 to 5 gpm seepage was noted flowing from a 15-foot wide area at the toe of the embankment, approximately 100 feet from the left (east) abutment. (Photo 2). The discharge was clear but there was some indication of possible quick conditions. The source of the seepage could be from the reservoir, from recent precipitation runoff, or it could be related to a sewer line which is reported to have pierced the embankment and concrete core in this vicinity. The area below the toe is marshy.

Little of the upstream embankment was exposed above the waterline. There is no evidence that the embankment has a riprap facing. The embankment is covered with a heavy growth of vegetation (Photo 3).

#### . c. Appurtenant Structures

#### Spillway

The spillway is a 2-bay overflow weir separated by a bridge deck support pier (Photo 4). Because of its rock masonry construction, discharge over the weir was rather uneven, but the crest and downstream face appeared to be in good condition, with no evidence of erosion or plucking of the masonry (Photo 5). The center bridge pier and masonry training walls have been repaired recently and are in good condition. A new toe wall has been installed at the base of the spillway apron (Photo 4), and the underside of the bridge was recently covered with wire mesh and gunite.

#### Outlet Works

Little of the emergency drain could be observed. It is reported to consist of 2 10-inch pipes controlled by valves in a manhole on the crest of the dam. The manhole was observed to be filled with water to the level of the reservoir and the valves were submerged in 9 feet of water. The downstream outlet was obscured by debris. There was about 1/2 gpm seepage from the outlet area (Photo 6).

#### d. Reservoir Area

Water in the reservoir was clear and without any evidence of sediment. It was reported, however, that there is a sedimentation problem requiring dredging

of the lake bottom.

Slopes around the reservoir are gentle and wooded (Photo 7). Numerous houses face the reservoir on the surrounding roadways.

#### e. Downstream Channel

A concrete lined channel with vertical block and masonry training walls extends about 70 feet downstream from the toe of the spillway apron, terminating at a low weir (Photo 8). A house is located on the right bank of the lined channel (Photo 9) and there is another house in the flood plain downstream. Below the lined channel, the natural stream meanders considerably and the flow channel is not well defined in places. The overbank flood channel has moderate slopes and is heavily wooded.

#### SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

#### 4.1 Procedures

The reservoir is operated to maintain maximum water levels for recreational and aesthetic purposes. A minor amount of water is pumped from the reservoir to irrigate an adjacent golf course. There is no regulation of reservoir levels other than for occasional inspections and maintenance work. Sediment has been dredged from the reservoir on at least one occasion.

#### 4.2 Maintenance of Dam

There has apparently been little or no maintenance work done on the embankment in many years.

The spillway weir and downstream apron were repaired in 1977. This work included patching of concrete in the masonry walls, removal of concrete stop blocks (for flashboards) on the upstream side of the spillway, repairs of the apron, construction of a new toe wall at the end of the apron, and installation of wire mesh and gunite on the bottom surface of the bridge over the spillway.

There are no instrumentation or monitoring systems on the dam or reservoir.

## 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The emergency outlet is apparently operated only

occasionally. The manhole housing the valve controls is flooded, but the valves reportedly can be operated without draining the manhole. It is not known what maintenance work has been done on the outlet.

## 4.4 Description of Warning System

There is no warning system or emergency contingency plan in event of possible dam failure or overtopping.

## 4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

In general, maintenance of the dam has been deficient. Recent work to repair the spillway and appurtenances was of good quality. Other than this recent work, there are no records of operations or maintenance.

#### SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

#### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

#### a. Design Data

As already stated, Crystal Spring Lake Dam is classified as high hazard and small in size. In accordance with the Corps of Engineers' "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) should be 50 to 100 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The 100 percent PMF was selected as the SDF because of the high hazard to loss of life immediately downstream of the dam.

Data obtained from State files indicate the drainage basin area of the dam is 1.77 square miles. Elevations range from a maximum of about 640 feet above mean sea level along the perimeter of the drainage basin to a minimum of about 350 feet in the valley floor. Land use patterns within the watershed consist mostly of forests and cultivated land. Only a minor portion of the basin is residential developments. About 1 percent of the watershed area is the reservoir of the dam. The drainage basin is delineated on a U.S.G.S. topographic map and is presented on Plate D-1, Appendix D.

The hydraulic and hydrologic features of the dam were evaluated using criteria set forth in the Corps of Engineers' "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", and additional guidance and criteria provided by the Philadelphia District, Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) was calculated using Hydrometeorological Report No. 33 and the standard Hops Brook reduction factor of 0.80 for misalignment of the storm.

The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated using the Corps' computer program HEC-1, Dam Break Version. In computing the PMF the Corps requested that the SCS triangular unit hydrograph with curvilinear transformation be used. The computer program was used to calculate this unit hydrograph from the basin lag. A lag time of 1.1 hours was calculated for the basin and used in the program.

An initial infiltration loss of 1.5 inches and a final infiltration loss rate of 0.15 inches per hour were used in the HEC-1 program to give the rainfall excess. Using the excess rainfall and the unit hydrograph, the program computed the peak inflow of the 10 percent, 15 percent, 50 percent and 100 percent PMF. These discharges are approximately 610 cfs, 920 cfs, 3070 cfs, and 6140 cfs, respectively.

The various percentages of the PMF inflow hydrograph were routed through the reservoir using the Modified Puls Method by the HEC-1 program. The peak outflow discharges of the 10 percent, 15 percent, 50 percent, and 100 percent PMF were calculated to be approximately 420 cfs, 840 cfs, 3060 cfs and 6130 cfs, respectively. The flood routings indicate that all floods greater than about 10 percent of the PMF will overtop the dam. A plot of percent PMF versus peak outflow is presented as Plate D-2 in Appendix D.

The spillway and overtop stage-discharge rating curve used in the flood routing was calculated using the weir equation and the orifice equation. For all flows up to the bottom elevation of the bridge over the spillway the weir equation was used assuming free overflow. The spillway is a broad-crested weir with a discharge coefficient of 2.9. For flows above the bottom elevation of the

bridge, the orifice equation was used to calculate flows through the spillway, and a discharge coefficient of 0.61 was assumed. To calculate flows over the dam crest, the weir equation was used and free overflow as assumed. dam crest is a round-crested weir with trees and other vegetation. A discharge coefficient of 2.6 was assumed. The reservoir stage-storage curve was determined from U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute topographic maps and data obtained from State files. This stage-storage curve was extended above the dam crest to include surcharge storage during peak flood discharges. In the reservoir routing computations possible discharges through the outlet works were excluded because their capacity is small compared to the PMF and because of the possibility that the outlet valves may be closed. The stage-storage and the spillway and overtop stage-discharge curves are presented in Appendix D as Plates D-3 and D-4, respectively.

Because the spillway cannot pass one-half the PMF, the various percentages of the PMF, assuming the dam would not breach and assuming the dam would breach, were routed 1.2 miles downstream through three successive reaches to the community of Allendale. For the routing calculations, estimates of channel shapes, slopes and roughnesses were made based on conditions observed in the field and U.S.G.S. topographic maps. The locations of the cross-sections used in these routings are shown on page D-9, Appendix D.

The breach parameters used in the HEC-1 analysis are: the breach is rectangular in shape, 270 feet long, will extend to the approximate original reservoir floor elevation (340'), will begin breaching when the dam is first overtopped, and will develop to its maximum size in 4.0 hours. The peak outflow for the 10 percent, 15 percent,

50 percent and 100 percent PMF were calculated to be approximately 420 cfs, 1480 cfs, 3560 cfs, and 6410 cfs, respectively.

Three floods were compared in assessing the down-stream hazard: (1) the PMF assuming the dam is breached: (2) the PMF assuming the dam is not breached; and (3) the flood that is approximately equal to the existing capacity of the spillway (10% PMF). The flood depth, width and mean flow velocity of these three floods at the community of Allendale are summarized in the following tabulation.

Flooding Characteristics at Allendale

	10% PMF	PMF	PMF
	Without	Without	With
	Breaching	Breaching	Breaching
Peak Discharge, cfs	420	5900	6260
Peak Flood Depth, ft.	1.8	4.6	4.7
Peak Flood Top			
Width, ft.	50	700	710
Peak Flow Velocity, fp	s 4.7	4.9	4.9

There are two parallel drain pipes for the reservoir. A representative of the dam owner indicated that one drain pipe is 8 inches in diameter and the other is 12 inches in diameter. Drawings obtained from the owner's engineer indicate the drain pipes are both 10 inches in diameter. The two 10-inch diameter pipes have less capacity and were assumed in this analysis. Using the orifice flow equation, and assuming no inflow into the reservoir or outlet tailwater, the time required to drain the reservoir from a spillway crest elevation was calculated to be a little over 4 days.

#### b. Experience Data

Records of lake levels are not maintained for this site. The reservoir is operated to maintain maximum water levels for aesthetic and recreational purposes. It is reported that the dam was overtopped as recently as July, 1977, but the flooding characteristics of this flood are not known.

#### c. Visual Observations

Just downstream of the spillway there is a masonry training wall and spillway channel that turns flow through a 90-degree angle and directs it along the downstream toe of the dam towards the main channel. This wall and channel diverts most flows away from the two homes located just downstream of the spillway. A resident of one of the downstream homes reported that during the flood of July, 1977 her house was almost inundated and her neighbor's house was inundated. Thus, the training wall and spillway channel are not adequate to divert all of the larger floods that overtop the dam away from the hazard area.

The main stream channel downstream of the dam has a very irregular cross section, low channel banks and many meanders. The immediate flood plain slopes gently into the main stream, is thickly wooded and has considerable undergrowth.

#### d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1-a, all floods greater than about 10 percent of the PMF, when routed through the reservoir, will overtop Crystal Spring Lake Dam. The PMF will overtop the dam by 2.4 feet for 7.3 hours. One-half the PMF will overtop the dam 1.4 feet for 5.8 hours. These overtopping heights assume the dam remains in its current condition. Thus, a dam breach analysis, described

in Section 5.1-a, was made because the spillway may be Seriously Inadequate. One of the Corps' criteria for classifying a spillway as Seriously Inadequate is, "Dam failure resulting from overtopping would significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam from that which would exist just before overtopping failure."

The data tabulated in Section 5.1-a were used to assess the degree of significance that overtopping failure would increase the downstream hazard. Assuming the dam does not breach, the discharge at Allendale would be about 5900 cfs as compared to a breach peak discharge of about 6260 cfs. The flow depth, top width and velocity would be only slightly greater during the breach peak discharge and not result in a significantly higher downstream hazard. Thus, the spillway is classified as Inadequate.

#### SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observations

The embankment slopes, particularly those down-stream, are very uneven. There is a heavy growth of vegetation on the slopes, including numerous large trees. Seepage at the rate of 2 to 5 gpm was observed from one area of the embankment on the left side of the dam. The source of the seepage could not be determined. The crest of the embankment has no visually obvious vertical or horizontal misalignments.

The spillway appears to be structurally sound, as is the lined channel downstream. The condition of the reservoir drain could not be determined.

### b. Design and Construction Data

Almost nothing is known of the design or construction of the dam. Nothing is known of as-built embankment materials, and no original hydrologic or hydraulic computations are known to exist. Engineering drawings prepared for rehabilitation of the spillway are adequate and represent as-built conditions.

#### c. Operating Records

No records of reservoir levels are maintained

by the owner, nor is there any systemitized recording of maintenance events. There have been no recent surveys of the embankments of the dam. There is no instrumentation of the dam.

### d. Post-Construction Changes

The only known post-construction change is the rehabilitation of the spillway and appurtenant structures. It appears that this work was well engineered and well constructed. Because of the age of this dam, it is likely that there have been other post-construction changes, about which nothing is known.

#### e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1, in which it may generally be assumed that there is no hazard from earthquake, provided static stability conditions are satisfactory and conventional safety margins exist. Although the dam appears to have satisfactory static stability, a stability analysis would be required to verify this.

### SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

### 7.1 Dam Assessment

### a. Safety

The spillway can pass only 10 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood. The dam has been overtopped a number of times, most recently in 1977. At least one house is known to have been inundated in the most recent flood. There are a few residences immediately downstream which are endangered by overtopping and the community of Allendale is further downstream.

The embankment is very uneven, shows signs of erosion, and is heavily overgrown by vegetation. Seepage of undeterminable origin was observed near the toe of the dam.

The spillway appears to be in good structural condition. The outlet works are seldom operated and their condition is unknown.

### b. Adequacy of Information

There are insufficient data to evaluate the stability of the dam, since nothing is known of the design, construction methods, or as-built properties of the dam. Recent data indicate the presence of a concrete core wall, and although there is no reason to doubt this information, its presence was not

verified by the visual inspection. There have been no recent surveys of the embankment, and there are conflicting data regarding the size of the two outlet drains.

### c. Urgency

The source of apparent embankment seepage should be determined very soon. Consideration should be given in the future to construction of a supplemental spillway. Other recommendations should be implemented in the near future.

### d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation

Corps of Engineers Guidelines require that, in general, seepage and stability analysis should be on record for all high hazard dams. In view of the hazard potential of this dam and the possible seepage problem, it is recommended that such analyses be performed by the owner, including soil borings and laboratory tests of embankment and foundation materials.

### 7.2 Remedial Measures

#### a. Corrective Procedures

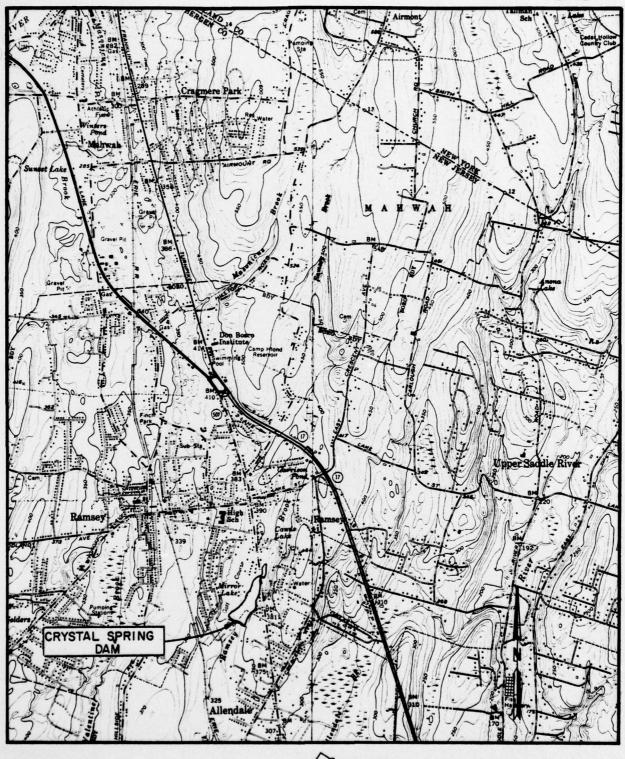
The following corrective procedures are recommended:

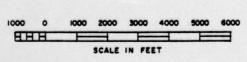
(1) The source of seepage near the left side of the embankment should be determined very soon. If the seepage is determined to be from the reservoir, the seriousness of it should be evaluated and immediate remedial measures implemented.

- (2) The owner should undertake more detailed and sophisticated hydraulic and hydrologic studies to more accurately determine the spillway capacity. Depending on the results of these studies, remedial action should be taken as required.
- (3) In the near future riprap should be placed on the upstream slope and rock facing on the downstream slope of the embankments to provide at least minimal protection in times of overtopping.
- b. Operation and Maintenance Procedures

The following operation and maintenance procedures are recommended to be implemented in the near future:

- (1) Remove all trees and brush from the embankment, since the roots endanger the core wall and could lead to piping problems.
- (2) Repair any excessively steep slopes of the embankment to a stable slope.
- (3) Repair and clean out the outlet area of the emergency drain and regularly operate the valves to verify that they are in working order.
- (4) Inspect the dam yearly, and immediately after any overtopping, and make timely repairs as necessary.
  - (5) Keep records of all maintenance work.
- (6) Implement a warning system in cooperation with local authorities and devise a contingency plan in event of flooding conditions or possible failure of the dam. Post warning signs or give specific notice to houses downstream of the dam as to flood potential and danger to life and property.





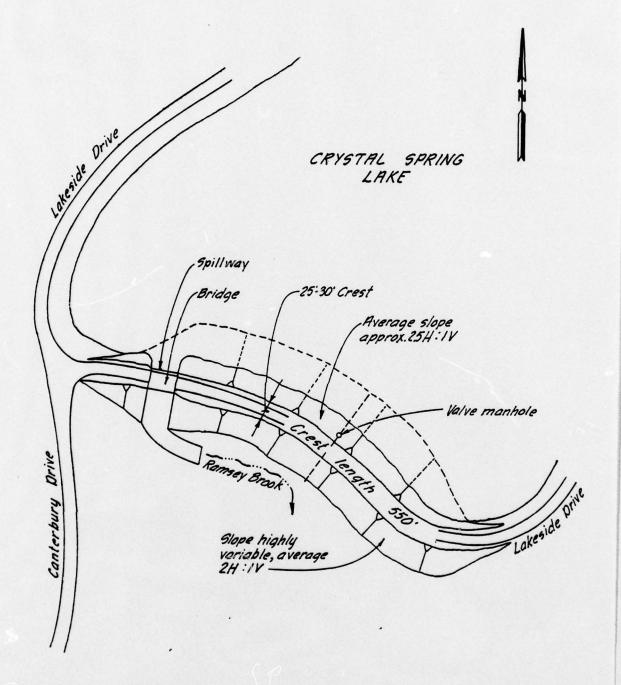


VICINITY

MAP

JENNY - LEEDSHILL

JANUARY 1979



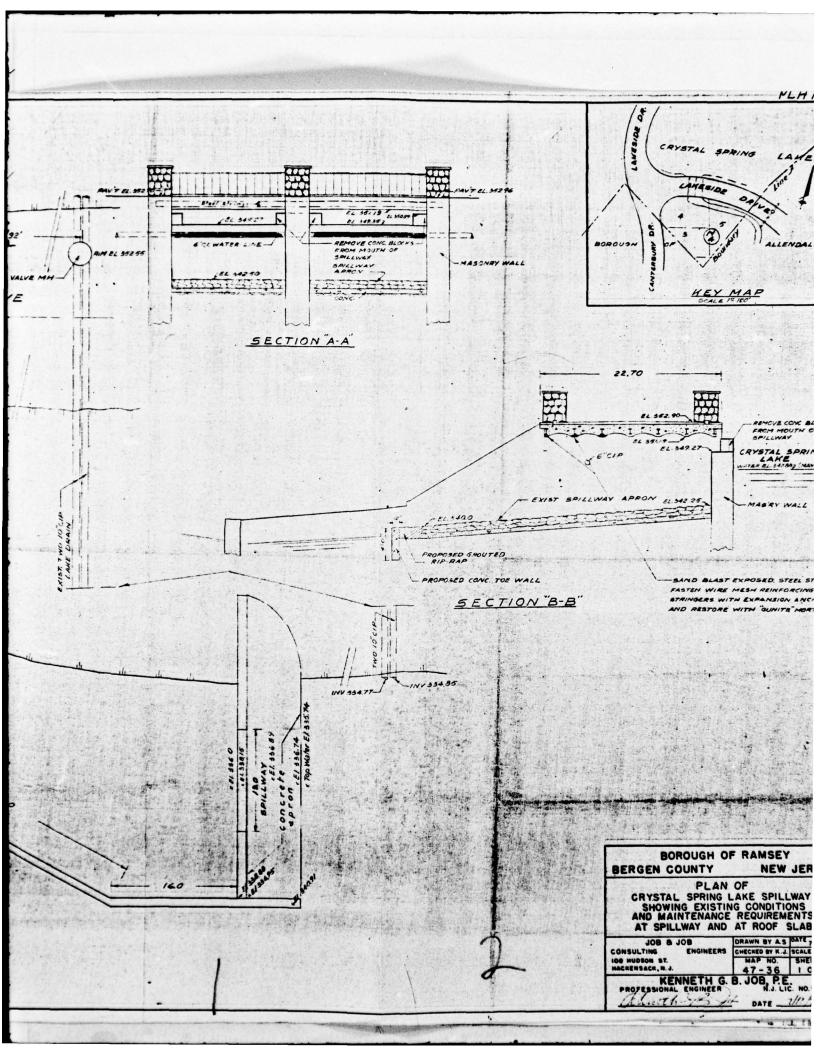
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CRYSTAL SPRING DAM GENERAL VIEW

JENNY-LEEDSHILL

JANUARY 1979

CRYSTAL SPRING 4 13 15 1 E/ 349 55 LAKESIDE DRIVE & ROAD -33.0 PROPOSED GROUTED RIP RAP



### APPENDIX A

CHECK LIST - VISUAL OBSERVATIONS
CHECK LIST - ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION
MAINTENANCE DATA

Check List Visual Inspection Phase 1

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Name Dam Crystal Spring Lake County Bergen State New Jersey Coordinators NIDEP	Coordinates: Lat. 41 02' 50" N Long. 79 08' 06" W	Weather Partly Cloudy Temperature 42° F	9.5' M.S.L. Tailwater at Time of Inspection 342.5' M.S.L.
Name Dam Crystal Spring Lake County	Nov. 30, 1978 &	Date(s) Inspection Jan 4, 1979 Weather	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 349.5' M.S.L.

(January 4, 1979) R. J. Jenny	A. L. Slaughter		Recorder
T. C. MacDonald	F. L. Panuzio	A. R. Slaughter P. L. Wagner	P.L. Wagner
Inspection Personnel: (November 30, 1978) J. A. Bischoff	R. C. Gaffin	D. J. Lachel	

Owner Representative: (November 30, 1978) Otto M. Cavallo Sheet 1

# CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SEEPAGE OR LEAKAGE	Not Applicable	
STRUCTURE TO ABUTHENT/EMBANCMENT JUNCTIONS	Not Applicable	
DRAINS	Not Applicable	
WATER PASSAGES	Not Applicable	
FOUNDATION	Not Applicable	

# CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

## EMBANOMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	Asphalt roadway along crest of embankment. No surface cracks were observed on crest or face.	
UNUSUAL HOVENENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	No movement or cracking could be detected. The toe at the downstream side of the dam was extremely uneven due to the unevenness of the face.  Marshy area downstream of left side of dam.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANGMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	Very uneven downstream slope with numerous large (3'-6') glacial boulders on surface. Some unevenness undoubtedly due to erosion, including overtopping. Also probably due to tree roots and trash building with time. Upstream slope also uneven, but less so.	Certain areas of downstream embankment are very steep (1:1) and should be graded.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALINEMENT OF THE CREST	Asphalt roadway on crest appears relatively new. No settlement or horizontal misalignment of the crest could be detected.	
RIPRAP PAILURES	No riprap observed on upstream face. There may have been some dumped rock facing on downstream face at one time, but is now very sporadic.	Riprap should be placed on upstream slope.

### EMBANGENT

C

	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	Numerous large trees and heavy under- growth cover both upstream and down- stream slopes.	Abutments are earth, at about same elevation as dam. Junction of the embankment and its abutments and the embankment and the spillway appear to be tight, with no evidence of separation or movement.	Seepage at toe of embankment about  100 ft. from left abutment. Flow 2 to 5 gpm. over a 15-foot length. Water is clear but there is some indication of possible quick conditions. Other seepage (± 1/2 gpm) at outlet discharge.	None	None observed
Alrea	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	VEGETATION	AND DAM	ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	STAFF CAGE AND RECORDER	DRAINS

## OUTLET WORKS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	Not Applicable	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Intake structure was submerged and could not be observed.	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	2 parellel 10-inch outlet pipes, with valves located in a manhole on north side of road 200 feet east of spillway. Manhole filled with water. Outlet pipes on downstream side were hidden by a large stone & debris and could not be observed.	
OUTLET CHANNEL	Outlet empties into shallow, poorly defined ravine tributary to main stream. About 1/2 gpm seepage or leakage at outlet.	
EMERGENCY GATE	The outlet works described above is the emergency gate.	

## UNGATED SPILLWAY

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	Spillway is 2-bay overflow masonry weir separated by bridge deck support pier. Weir appears in generally good condition, with no appreciable erosion of crest or downstream face.	
APPROACH CHANNEL	None	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Discharge from masonry spillway apron flows over toe wall into a concrete lined curved channel bordered by vertical masonry and block walls. Both walls and channel appear structurally sound. No erosion or plucking of slab was evident.	
BRIDGE AND PIERS	Bridge over spillway has composite steel and concrete deck with the underside recently gunited. Appears to be in good condition. Masonry block center pier and 2 spillway training walls have been repaired with mortar patching and appear in good condition.	

### REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS C ( GATED SPILLWAY Not Applicable OBSERVATIONS Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable VISUAL EXAMINATION OF CATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT DISCHARGE CHANNEL BRIDGE AND PIERS APPROACH CHANNEL CONCRETE SILL

TANK THE PERSON

### RESERVOIR

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VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SLOPES	Urban area of large residences on lots of about 1/2 acre with numerous trees on eastern side of reservoir. Golf course on western side. Gentle slopes. Little freeboard between reservoir and top of roadway.	
Sedimentation	Water was clear with no evidence of sedimentation, however, it was reported that it has been necessary to dredge the reservoir.	
DEBRIS	Minor debris at spillway.	

# DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

### CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

PLAN OF DAM  RECIONAL VICINITY MAP  CONSTRUCTION HISTORY  TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM  HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA  OUTLETS - PLAN  COMPUTATIONS OF AVAILABLE  - DETAILS  NOT AVAILABLE  NOT AVAILABLE	REMARKS
	Plan prepared from field measurements made
	(See Plate 2)
	inrvev man (See Dlate 1)
	Limited information from owner's files .
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	Computations of spillway capacity available in State files.
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arantante	

Sheet 2

### CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

REMARKS	Not Available	Not Available. Reconnaissance made during inspection.	Not Available	Not Available	OF DAM Have survey of spillway area only (See spillway).	Not Known
ITEM	DESIGN REPORTS	GEOLOGY REPORTS	DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	BORROW SOURCES

Sheet 3

### CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

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ITEM	REMARKS
SPILLWAY-PLAN -SECTIONS	"Plan of Crystal Spring Lake Spillway, showing existing Conditions and Maintenance Requirements at Spillway and at Roof Slab", July 12, 1976, Scale 1" = 5", by Job and Job,
-DETAILS	Consulting Engineers (See Plate 3).
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS	Not Available
MONITORING SYSTEMS	None
MODIFICATIONS	Spillway repairs as above.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	Not Available.
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	Not Available
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None Reported. Dam has been overtopped.

Sheet 4 ٠.. CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION . ( REMARKS Not Available. MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS ITEM

APPENDIX B Photographs



Photo 1 - Downstream embankment looking east from spillway area. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 2 - Seepage (arrow) at downstream toe of embankment near left abutment. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 3 - Crest of dam and upstream embankment, showing heavy growth of trees. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 4 - Downstream View of Spillway. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 5 - Flow over portion of rock masonry spillway weir. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 6 - Reservoir drain outlet obstructed by debris. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 7 - Reservoir area, looking north. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 8 - Concrete weir at end of lined channel downstream of the spillway. (November 30, 1978)



Photo 9 - House on right side of lined channel downstream of spillway. (November 30, 1978)

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### APPENDIX C

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - PIEDMONT LOWLANDS

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY - PIEDMONT LOWLANDS

### Physiography

The Piedmont Lowlands Province of New Jersey lies northwest of a line approximately between Trenton and Perth Amboy and southeast of an approximate line between Milford on the Delaware River and Mahwah near the New York State border. Physiographically, the province is situated between the predominantly Precambrian age New Jersey Highlands Province to the northwest and the typically unconsolidated Creataceous age and younger sediments of the Coastal Plain Province to the southeast. (See Figure C-11.

### Bedrock

The Piedmont Lowlands, encompassing about onefifth of the state, is characterized by northwestward
dipping bedrock composed of interbedded red shales,
siltstones and sandstones of Triassic and Jurassic age
and igneous basalt extrusions (lava flows) and diabase
intrusions of Jurassic age. The sedimentary rocks have
been eroded to a broad southeastward sloping piedmont
plain. The northwest border of the province is a northeast-southwest trending fault zone (Ramapo Fault)
which truncates the sedimentary beds. Total vertical
displacement on the fault may reach 10,000 feet.

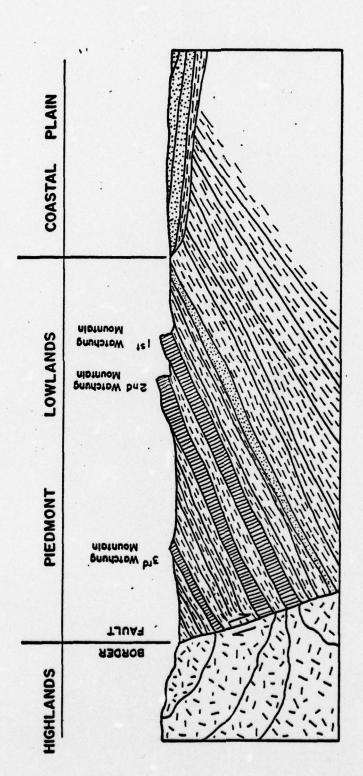
The gently rolling lowland topography of the piedmont lowlands is pierced by long asymetric ridges of hard

and resistant igneous rocks which were intruded into or on top of the sedimentary sequences. With the subsequent erosion of the softer sedimentary rocks, these igneous formations have been left standing, often in bold relief, up to 400 ft. above the surrounding plains. The igneous bodies composed of diabase and basalt form the Palisades along the Hudson River and the three Watchung Mountain ridges of the central Piedmont. The ridges are all steeper on the southeast with gentle dip slopes to the northwest.

### Overburden

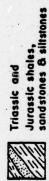
The Pleistocene Age Wisconsin continental glacier has smoothed and filled approximately the northern half of the province. The terminal moraine of the glacier extends from Perth Amboy to Summit then northwestward to Morris Plains. North of the morainal line the soils characteristically consist of glacial tills overlying the bedrock with scattered overlying stratified outwash deposits. At least three large glacial lakes occupied portions of the area north of the moraine at different periods, resulting in a relatively flat topography composed predominantly of silts and clays.

South of the terminal moraine, most of the overburden consists of alluvial deposits overlying a more highly developed weathered transition zone on top of the bedrock. Some highly weathered tills of pre-Wisconsin glaciation can be found on the top of intervalley ridges. Much of the alluvium is glacial outwash.





gneisses, schists and metasediments Pre-cambrian gneisses, schists









younger age unconsolidated deposits

SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF NEW JERSEY PIEDMONT LOWLANDS PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE

JENNY / LEEDSHILL JANUARY 1979

J FIGURE

### APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

CRYSTAL SPRENG LAKE

## CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND INVDRIVLIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: 1.77 SQ. ME
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 349.3 (65 A)
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 357.9 (130 AF)
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 355.3
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 352.9
CREST: SPILLWAY
a. Elevation 349 3
b. Type Courters Wall
e. Wideh 412
e. Width 4:
e. Location Spillover
f. Number and Type of Gates Nous
as namet aim type of dates
OUTLET WORKS:
OULE HORS:
2-10" PIPE
The state of the s
b. Location
Entrance Inverta
d. Exit inverts
e. Emergency draindown facilities
AYDRONETEOROLOGICAL GAGES: None
· a. Type
b. Location
c. Records
HAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: 450 (FS

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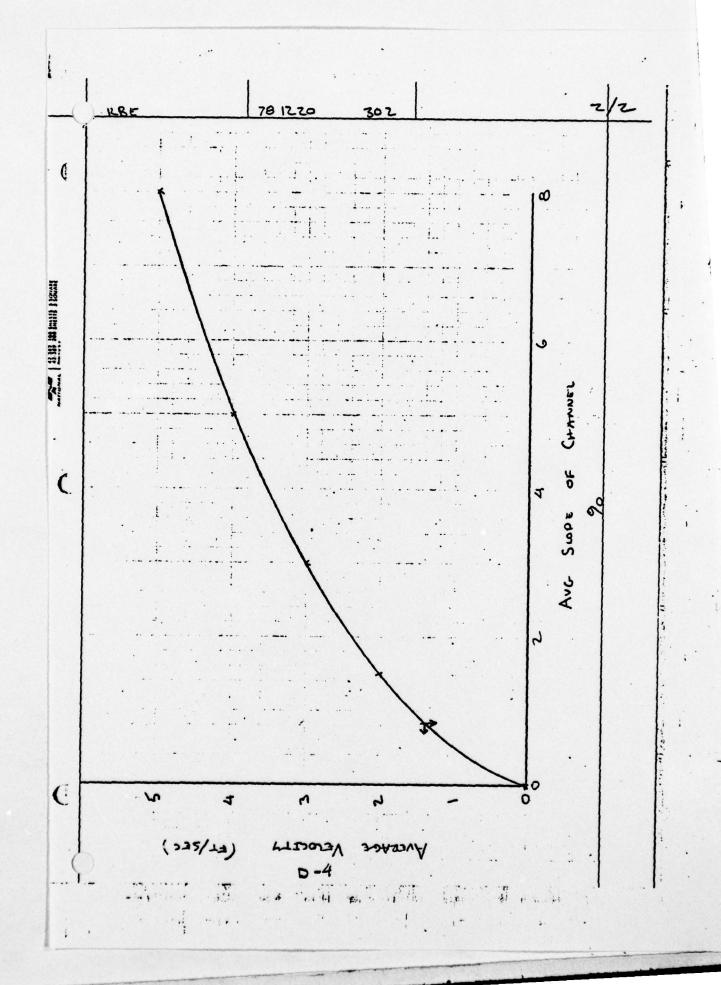
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## SPRING LAKE CRYSTAL CHAMPION LINE NO. 636-P LEEDS, HILL AND JEWETT, INC. BY ROE DATE 781220 CLIENT N.J. SHEET NO 1 OF Z JOB TIME OF CONCENTRATION JOB NO. 302 1 . 2 4 DATA. 2 L= STEAM LENGTH FROM WATERSHED 4.55\_ML 3 OUTLET TO THE MOST DESTAINT REDGE 4 LCA - STREAM LENGTH FROM BASIN CENTROTO = 1.89 MI 5 H = DIFF BETWEEN EVER AT OUTLET AND 8 DEV AT MOST DISTANT POINT = 540-340 = 200= 9 TC= TIME OF CONCENTRATION OR TIME FOR 10 POINT IN THE WATERSHED TO THE WATERSHED 11 12 13 OUTLET 14 15 TI - LAG TEME PROM CENTER OF EXCESS = 0.6 TO 16 TO TEME OF PEAK. 17 18 METHOD 1 LIP FT. 7,700 H038 19 14.2 M FT 20 IL = 0.6 L115 21 7700 H 0.38 32 23 24 6.38 Tc = (11913 25 METHOD Z LEN MILES 26 IT EN FT. 27 0.385 28 29 30 31 METHOD 3 32 S IN FT/MI S= H/L 33 34 MOUNTHEN 35 FOOTHTILL 36 VALLEY DEATHAGE 37 MREA 33 39 METHOD 4 V = AVG VELOCETY 40 CURVE OF V VS. AVG SLOPE 42 1.4 fes 43 44 15 HOURS CRYSTAL METHOPS USE SPRING

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G	Over Spillway C= 2.9 From DATA (SEE EAST SHEET)  Over Bridge C= 2.6 Broad Cresto weir  Orifice Flow C= 0.61 COMPARISON OF CASE WITH MODEL  (MODEL A) IN KINGS HANDSOOK	
22 <b>2</b>	Q = CLH CONSTRETED	
2000 S 20	Q = Ced 129(H-cV2) L	DATUM
42 20 200 201115 5 5 50 500 500 500 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	H C Q 349.3	
•	(F1) (cF5)  0 0.5 31 1.0 2.9 87 1.5 160 1.89	
	1.89 2.0 2.85 2.1 2.5 3.0 3.6 3.6 453	
	3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.0 7 6.0 8.0 453 5.0 7 6.8 8.0 453 5.0 7 6.0 8.0 1457	
G	SAMPLE 14=4,0 Q=(0,61) 1(4-1.89/2) 29 (30) (1.89) + (4-3.6) 30 (2.6) Q=505 cFs	

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TABLE 5-6. VALUES OF THE ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT IN (continued)

	-		
C. EXCAVATED OR DIEDGED			
4. Earth, straight and uniform			
1. Clean, recently completed	0.010	0.018	0.020
2. Clean, after weathering	0.018	0.022	0.025
3. Gravel, uniform section, clean	0.022	0.025	0.030
4. With short grass, few weeds	0.023	0.027	0.033
b. Earth, winding and sluggish			
1. No vegetation	0.023	0.025	0.030
2. Grass, some weeds	0.025	0.030	0.033
3. Dense weeds or aquatic plants in	0.030	0 035	0 040
deep channels			200
4. Earth bottom and rubble sides	0.028	0.00	0 035
S Stony bottom and wordy banks	200	0.035	
A Cabble Lottom and alone sides	0.00		25.0
e. Drawline-excuvated or dredved	200	20.0	20.0
	0 025	8000	0 033
2 linht brush on hanks	300	000	3
A Back cuits	200	3	3
County and miles	2000	2000	0.00
	0.023	0.030	0.040
Z. Jagged and irregular	0.035	0.040	0.020
c. Channels not maintained, weeds and			
hrush uncut			
1. Dense weeds, high as flow depth	0.050	0.080	0.120
2. Clean bottom, brush on sides	0.040	0.050	0.080
3. Same, highest stage of flow	0 045	0.00	0 110
	0.00	90	0 140
D. NATURAL STREAMS			
<100 ft)			
6. Streams on plain			
1. Clean, straight, full stage, no rifte or	0.025	0.030	0.033
2. Same as above, but more stones and	0.030	0.038	0.040
weeds			
S. Cican, Winding, some pools and	0.033	0.040	0.043
Simonia Company		(	****
atomic as accord, but some weeks and	23.5		0.000
S. Sumo on about Journal of	0,00	1	,,,,,
ineffective alones and sections	0.030	0.070	20.0
A Sume and but more atonom	2000	0000	0000
	0.045	9 6	00.00
8 View words seemed, weed, used	36	200	000
	0.070	31.0	0.130
HOOGH BYS WILL HERY BERLIE OF MIN-	×		
The same of the sa	•		

(STATTON 3,4, & S

TABLE 5-6. VALUES OF THE ROUGHHESS CORPYCIENT & (continued)

A Mountain streams, no vegetation is channel, banks usually steep, trees and brush along banks aubmerged at high stages  1. Bottom: gravels, cobbles, and few 0.000  2. Bottom: cobbles with large boulders  2. Bottom: cobbles with large boulders  3. High grass  4. High grass  5. High grass  6. Cultivated areas  7. No crop  8. Mature field crops  8. Mature field crops  8. Light brush and trees, in winter  9. O.03  8. Light brush and trees, in winter  9. O.03  8. Light brush and trees, in winter  9. O.045  9. Light brush and trees, in winter  9. Medium to dense brush, in winter  9. Medium to dense brush, in winter  9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  1. Dense willows, aummer, straight  2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  3. Some as above, but with heavy  4. Heavy atund of timber, a few down  4. Heavy atund of timber, a few down  6. Some as above, but with flood stage  8. Some as above, but with flood stage  9. 100  10. O.03  10. O.04  11. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  12. Regular and rough acction  13. Gray attemns of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  14. Regular and rough acction  15. Brush	0.030 0.040 0.035 0.030 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.030 0.030 0.040 0.030 0.040 0.030 0.040 0.030 0.040 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.040 0.038	Type of channel and description	Minimum	Normal	Maximum
1. Bottom: gravele, cobbles, and few boulders 2. Bottom: cobbles with large boulders 3. Bigg grass 4. Pasture, no brush 5. Short grass 6. Clitivated areas 7. No crop 7. Mature row crops 7. Mature field crops 8. Light brush and trees, in winter 8. Light brush and trees, in winter 9. Used brush, and with tree stumps, no found 7. Trees 1. Dense willows, aummer, atraight 8. Mame as above, but with heavy grouts 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with at Good stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 9.100 (1). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. Regular and rough section 9. Orga 8. Irregular and rough section 9. Orga 8. Irregular and rough section 9. Orga 9.	1. Bottom: gravele, cobbles, and few boustlers 2. Bottom: cobbles with large boulders 3. Bottom: cobbles with large boulders 4. Pasture, no brush 5. Short grass 6. Cultivated areas 7. No crop 7. Mature for crop 7. Mature for crop 7. Mature fold crops 8. Light brush and trees, in winter 8. Light brush and trees, in winter 9. Light brush and trees, in summer 9. Light brush and trees, in summer 9. Medium to dense brush, in winter 9. Light brush and trees, in summer 9. Medium to dense brush, in winter 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. 0.00 8. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Some as above, but with flood stage 9. 100 (1). The n value is less than that 9. 100 (1). The n value is less than that 9. Medium section with no boulders or 9. Megular and rough section 9. O.035 9.	streams, no vegetati banks usually steep, along banks submer			
2. Bottom: cobles with large boulders 3. High gras 4. Cultivated areas 5. High gras 6. Cultivated areas 7. Mature row erops 7. Mature fold crops 7. Mature fold crops 8. Mature fold crops 8. Light brush and trees, in summer 9. Medium to dense brush, in summer 9. Trees 9. Italit brush and timber, a few down 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.09 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.09 9. O.09 9. Medium to dense brush, flood stage 9. O.09 9. O.09 9. Medium to dense brush, in obulders or 9. O.00 9.	2. Bottom: cobles with large boulders 3. High grass 4. Cultivated areas 6. Cultivated areas 7. Mature row erops 7. Mature row erops 8. Mature field crops 8. Mature field crops 9. Mature field crops 1. Scattered brush, havy weeds 1. Light brush and trees, in winter 1. Scattered brush, havy weeds 1. Light brush and trees, in winter 1. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 1. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 1. Dense willows, aummer, atraight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, aummer, atraight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, but with heavy 1. Light brush and timber, a few down 1. Dense willows, but with flood stage 1. Lieury stand of timber, a few down 1. Dense willows, but with flood stage 1. Lieury stand of timber, a few down 1. Same as above, but with flood stage 1. Lieury stand of timber, a few down 1. Some as above, but with flood stage 1. Some as above, but with no boulders or brush 1. Tregular and rough section 1. October William derestion 1. Dense willows streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 2. Regular section with no boulders or brush 2. Tregular and rough section 3. Medium to brush 4. HYDR		0.030	0.040	0.050
Flood plains  4. Pasture, no brush  1. Short grass  5. High grass  6. Cultivated areas  7. No crop  7. No crop  8. Mature field crops  8. Mature field crops  8. Rattered brush, heavy weeds  9. Seattered brush, heavy weeds  9. Light brush and trees, in summer  1. Medium to dense brush, in summer  1. Medium to dense brush, in summer  2. Cleured land with tree stumps, no  3. Sume as above, but with heavy  6. Some as above, but with heavy  7. Cleured land with tree stumps, no  8. Same as above, but with flood stage  8. Same as above, but with flood stage  9. Heavy stund of timber, a few down  1. Then a sabove, but with flood stage  8. Same as above, but with flood stage  8. Same as above, but with flood stage  9. 100 (0. 100  1	Flood plains  4. Pasture, no brush  5. High grass  6. Cultivated areas  7. No crop  8. Mature row erops  8. Mature row erops  9. Mature row erops  9. Mature field crops  9. Mature field crops  9. Mature field crops  9. Mature field crops  1. Scattered brush, bavyy weeds  1. Light brush and trees, in winter  1. Medium to dense brush, in aummer  2. Light brush and trees, in aummer  4. Medium to dense brush, in aummer  6. Trees  8. Same as above, but with heavy  9. O.00  10. O.00  11. Dense willows, aummer, atraight  12. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  13. Same as above, but with heavy  14. Heavy stand of timber, a few down  15. Same as above, but with flood stage  16. Same as above, but with flood stage  17. But brush and rough acction  18. Same as above, but with flood stage  19. Sonor as above, but with flood stage  19. Sonor as above, but with no boulders or brush  19. Irregular and rough acction  19. O.035  10. O.035		0.040	0.00	0.00
A. Pasture, no brumb.  2. High grass 3. High grass 4. Cultivated areas 5. Mature cove scope 6. O22 6. O23 7. Mature field crops 7. Mature field crops 8. Brush 1. Scattered brush, heavy weeds 9. O23 8. Light brush and trees, in summer 1. Medium to dense brush, in summer 1. Medium to dense brush, in summer 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, aummer, straight 2. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, but with heavy 1. Growth of sprouts 2. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, but with heavy 1. O20 1.	8. Pasture, no brumb  2. High grass  3. Utily grass  4. Cultivated areas  5. Mature row erops  6. Dozo  7. Mature field crops  8. Mature field crops  8. Bruth  1. Scattered brush, bavyy weeds  9. Light brush and trees, in winter  9. Medium to dense brush, in aummer  4. Medium to dense brush, in aummer  6. Trees  8. Same as above, but with heavy  9. Dozo  9. Ord  1. Dense willows, aummer, straight  2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  9. Ord  8. Same as above, but with heavy  9. Ord  1. Dense willows, but with food stage  below branches  6. Same as above, but with food stage  below branches  6. Same as above, but with food stage  below branches  6. Same as above, but with food stage  below branches  6. Same as above, but with food stage  below trees, little undergrowth, flood stage  below trees and of timber, a few down  for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  9. Org  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows, but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows of but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows of but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows of but with no boulders or brush  1. Dense willows of but with heavy  1. Dozo  1.	Flood plains			
1. Bloof grass 2. High grass 3. Mature d areas 1. No crop 2. Mature field crops 3. Mature field crops 4. Brush 1. Scattered brush, bavey weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 5. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 6. Trees 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 0.015 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 0.020 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with food stage 9. Same as above, but with food stage 6. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with no d stage below transhes of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. Regular and rough acction 9.003 9.100 9.120 9.1	1. Bloof grass 2. High grass 3. Matured areas 1. No crop 2. Mature areas 1. No crop 3. Mature field crops 4. Returb 4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 5. Some as above, but with flood stage 6. Some as above, but with flood stage 7. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 8. Some as above, but with flood stage 9. Some as above, but with flood stage 6. Some as above, but with flood stage 8. Some as above, but with flood stage 9. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 1. Decay stand of timber, a few down 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 3. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 7. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 8. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 8. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 9. Negular and rough section 9. Ogs	4. Pasture, no brush			
A. High grass  A. Mature areas  1. No crop  2. Mature row erops  2. Mature beld crops  3. Mature beld crops  4. Brush  4. Hedjut brush and trees, in winter  5. Light brush and trees, in winter  6. Light brush and trees, in winter  7. Medjum to dense brush, in winter  8. Medjum to dense brush, in aummer  1. Dense willows, aummer, atraight  2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  3. Same as above, but with heavy  4. Heavy atund of timber, a few down  4. Heavy atund of timber, a few down  6. Same as above, but with flood stage  8. Same as above, but with flood stage  9. 100  100  100  100  100  100  100  100	A. High grass  1. No crop  2. Mature areas  1. No crop  3. Mature fold crops  4. Bruth  5. Edigit brush and trees, in winter  6. Medium to dense brush, in winter  7. Medium to dense brush, in winter  8. Medium to dense brush, in winter  9. Oth  9	I. Short grass	0.028	0.00	0.039
2. Mature new erope 2. Mature field crope 2. Mature field crope 3. Mature field crope 6. 6725 6. 6730 7. Light brush and trees, in winter 7. Light brush and trees, in winter 8. Light brush and trees, in winter 9. O.035 7. Light brush and trees, in winter 9. Medium to dense brush, in summer 9. Medium to dense brush, in summer 9. Medium to dense brush, in summer 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.04 9. Trees 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.04 9. D.004 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.04 9. D.004 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.04 9. O.04 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 9. O.04 9. O.05 9. O.04	2. Mature row erope 2. Mature cop 2. Mature cop 3. Mature field crops 4. Roush 1. Scattered brush, heavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Some as above, but with heavy 6. O.00 8. Some as above, but with flood stage 6. Some as above, but with flood stage 7. Cleared land with at Good stage 8. Some as above, but with flood stage 9.100 ft). The n value is less than that 6. Some as above of mills description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. Some as above of mills description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 9. Regular and rough section 9.025 9.025 9.025 9.025 9.025 9.025 9.027 9.	2. High grass	0.030	0.035	0.030
2. Mature field crops 3. Mature field crops 4. Bruth 1. Scattered brush, heavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 5. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with flood stage 9. Same as above, but with flood stage 6. Same as above, but with flood stage 8. Same as above, but with flood stage 9.100 (1). The n value is less than that for minor streams (up width at flood stage 9.100 (1). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. Regular and rough acction 9.035 9.107	2. Mature field crops 3. Mature field crops 4. Beauth 1. Scattered brush, heavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 8. Some as above, but with heavy 8. Some as above, but with heavy 8. Some as above, but with heavy 8. Some as above, but with food stage 9. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 8. Some as above, but with food stage 9. Heavy stund of timber, a few down 1. Trees, little undergrowth, flood stage 9. Some as above, but with flood stage 9. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 1. The a value is less than that 1. The a value is	1 No cron	0.00	0.00	0 0 0
a. Mature field crops b. Bruth b. Scattered brush, heavy weeds a. Light brush and trees, in winter b. Medium to dense brush, in winter c. Cleured land with tree stumps, no c. Cleured land with food stage c. Cleured land with food stage below branches c. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches c. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches c. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches c. Major atreams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. c. Regular and rough acction c. Clerk c. Tregular and rough acction c. O.035 c. O.04 c. O.055 c. O.055 c. O.057 c. O.050 c. O	a. Mature field crops b. Bruth l. Scattered brush, heavy weeds l. Light brush and trees, in winter l. Medium to dense brush, in winter l. Medium to dense brush, in winter l. Medium to dense brush, in summer l. Medium to dense brush, in summer l. Dense willows, summer, straight l. Dense willows, aummer, straight l. Dense willows, aummer, straight l. Dense willows, aummer, straight l. Dense willows, but with heavy legrouts l. Heavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts l. Heavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts leavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts leavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts leavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts leavy stand of timber, a few down growth of aprouts leavy stand of similar description, below branches leave banks offer less effective resistance. a. Regular and rough section l. Brugular and rough section l. Brugu	2. Mature row erone	0.025	0.035	0.045
1. Scattered brush, beavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 5. Medium to dense brush, in aummer 6. Trees 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no prouts 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no prouts 7. Same as above, but with heavy 0.050 0.000 growth of aprouts 7. Heavy stund of timber, a few down crees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 7. Same as above, but with flood stage below transher treaching branches 8. Same as above, but with nod stage below transher (or width at flood stage below transher steams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. Regular section with no boulders or brush 8. Irregular and rough acction 9.0035 9.100 1.225 9.1	a. Bruth  1. Scattered brush, beavy weeds  2. Light brush and trees, in winter  3. Light brush and trees, in winter  4. Medium to dense brush, in winter  6. Trees  6. Trees  7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  8. Some as above, but with heavy  8. Some as above, but with heavy  9. O30  10. O30  10. O40  11. Dense willows, summer, straight  12. Cleared land with tree stumps, no  13. Some as above, but with heavy  14. Heavy stand of timber, a few down  15. Crees, little undergrowth, flood stage  16. Some as above, but with flood stage  17. Dense will be a value is less than that  18. Some as above, but with flood stage  19. Some as above, but with a flood stage  19. Some as above, but with flood stage  19. Some as above, but		0.030	0.040	0.050
2. Light brush, heavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 6. O.035 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Dense willows, aummer, straight 7. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with food stage 9. Now branches 8. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with food stage 7. The x value is less than that 8. Same as above, but with nood stage 9.100 (0.100 8. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with nood stage 9.100 (0.120 8. Same as above, but with no description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 9. Regular section with no boulders or 8. Bregular and rough section 9.035 9.035 9.107 9.108 9.109 9.109 9.109 9.109 9.100	2. Light brush, heavy weeds 2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 6. O.035 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Frees 7. Trees 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 9. O.030 8. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with food stage below branches 7. Cleared land efficient is less than that 7. Cleared it it is undergrowth, flood stage below branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 9. O.00 7. O.00 7. O.00 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 8. Same as above, and with a flood stage below transhes 9. O.00 7. O.00 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 8. Same as above, but with flood stage creaching branches 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 9. O.00 7. O.00 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 9. O.00 8. Same as above, but with flood stage below transhes 9. O.00 9.	6. Brush			
2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in summer 5. Medium to dense brush, in summer 6. Medium to dense brush, in summer 7. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 9. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 9. Same as above, but with heavy 1. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 1. Trees, little undergrowth, flood stage 1. Below branches 1. Same as above, but with flood stage 1. Dense will be seen that trees, little undergrowth, flood stage 1. Dense wild at Good stage 1. Dense wild at Good stage 1. Dense wild at Good stage 1. Dense wild be less than that 1. The n value is less than that 1. The n valu	2. Light brush and trees, in winter 3. Light brush and trees, in winter 4. Medium to dense brush, in summer 5. Medium to dense brush, in summer 6. Medium to dense brush, in summer 7. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with food stage 9. Same as above, but with at food stage 9. Same as above, but with at food stage 9. Same as above, but with a food stage 9. Same as above, but with a food stage 9. Same as above, but with no deltage 9. Same as above, but with a food stage 9. Same a	1. Scattered brush, heavy weeds	0.035	0.000	0.00
3. Light brush and trees, in summer 4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in winter 7. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 7. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with food stage 9. Same as above, but with at food stage 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with food stage 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with at food stage 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with a food stage 9. Same as above, but with no design 9. Same as above, but with no boulders or 9. Octation 9. The symbol of cleas effective resistance 9. Regular and rough acction 9. PEN-CHAANNEL HYDR.	3. Light brush and trees, in summer 4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. 045 6. Ord 6. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleured land with tree stumps, no 8. Some as above, but with heavy 6. 0.00 6. 100 6. 100 7. 100 8. Some as above, but with heavy 8. Some as above, but with food stage 6. Some as above, but with food stage below branches 8. Some as above, but with food stage below branches 8. Some as above, but with food stage below transhes 1. The reaching branches 8. Some as above, but with food stage below transhes 1. Ord 1. O	2. Light brush and trees, in winter	0.035	0.000	0.00
4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in summer 7. Trees 7. Trees 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Some as above, but with heavy 8. Some as above, but with heavy 9. 0.50 8. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 9. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Some as above, but with flood stage below traces, little undergrowth, flood stage below tracens (top width at flood stage below tracens (top width at flood stage below tracens of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 9. 100 ft). The ry value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 9. 100 ft). The grund section 10. 153 10. 153 10. 154 10. 155 10. 1	4. Medium to dense brush, in winter 6. Medium to dense brush, in summer 7. Trees 7. Trees 7. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 8. Same as above, but with heavy 8. Same as above, but with heavy 9. 0.050 8. Courted land of timber, a few down 1. Iterey stand of timber, a few down 1. Dense willow branches 9. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 9. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 9. Same as above, but with flood stage 1. Dense will be shown to st	3. Light brush and trees, in summer	0.010	0.000	0.080
4. Trees 1. Dense willows, aummer, straight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no aprouls 3. Same as above, but with heavy growth of aprouls 4. Heavy stund of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage reaching branches 7. Some as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage > 100 (0.120  C. 100  C.	6. Medium to dense brush, in summer 0.070 0.100 4. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no aprouts 3. Same as above, but with heavy 0.030 0.000 growth of sprouts 4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 6. Same shove, but with flood stage reaching branches Major streams (up width at flood stage reaching branches Major streams (up width at flood stage of the same stage)  Major streams (up width at flood stage of the same shows offer less effective resistance.  Major streams (up width at flood stage of the streams (up width at flood stage of the streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  4. Regular and rough section  DEEN-CHANNEL HYDR.	4. Medium to dense brush, in winter	0.045	0.000	0.110
4. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 3. Same as above, but with heavy 4. Heavy stund of timber, a few down 6. The stund of timber, a few down 6. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. Same as above, but with flood stage 8. Same as above, but with flood stage 9. 100 (6.100 6.100	4. Trees 1. Dense willows, summer, straight 2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no 3. Same as above, but with heavy 4. Recovered of timber, a few down 5. Same as above, but with flood stage 6. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage 6. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams (up width at flood stage 7.100 ft). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 6. Second of the stage of than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 8. The n value is less than that for the n value is less than that n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	5. Medium to dense brush, in summer	0.000	0.100	0.160
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3. Same as above, but with heavy 0.050 0.000 growth of aprouts 4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage reaching branches 7.100 (t). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 6. Regular and rough section 7. Regular and rough section	3. Same as above, but with heavy 0.050 0.000 growth of aprough of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage reaching branches 4. Major streams (up width at flood stage reaching branches 4. Same as above, but with flood stage reaching branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage of treams (up width at flood stage of treams (up width at flood stage of treams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  4. Regular and rough section 0.025 brush  6. Irregular and rough section 0.035	2. Cleared land with tree stumps, no	0.030	0.040	0.050
3. Same as above, but with heavy 0.050 0.009 growth of aprouts 4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches reaching branches 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that for minor streams (top width at flood stage > 100 (t). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 4. Regular and rough section  DEEN-CHANNEL HYDR.	3. Same as above, but with heavy 0.050 0.000 growth of aprouts 4. Heavy led of aprouts of a few down of a frees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage reaching branches reaching branches >100 ft). The x value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 4. Regular and rough acction b. Irregular and rough acction  O.025  O.035  O.036	aprouts			
4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches 7. The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 7. Regular and rough section 7. Trees branches 7. Trees branches 8. Irregular and rough section 9.025 7. Trees branches 8. Irregular and rough section 9.025	4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down tree, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches  5. Same as above, but with flood stage below branches  Major atteans (up width at flood stage o. 100 0. 12  Major atteans (up width at flood stage o. 100 for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  a. Regular section with no boulders or brush  b. Irregular and rough section  O.035	Same	0.050	0.000	0.080
4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 0.090 (0.100 trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 5. Same as above, but with flood stage balow branches Major attenns (up width at flood stage Major attenns (up width at flood stage Major attenns (up width at flood stage of 2100 ft). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. a. Regular section with no boulders or brush bush tregular and rough section 0.035	4. Heavy stand of timber, a few down 0.090 (0.100 trees, little undergrowth, flood stage below branches 6. Same as above, but with flood stage of Same as above, but with flood stage or caching branches Major streams (top width at flood stage Major streams (top width at flood stage of 2.100 (1). The a value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  4. Regular section with no boulders or brush bursh acction with no boulders or brush bursh and rough section 0.035	growth of sprouts		(	
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6. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. Traching branches 8. Solute as a show, but with a flood stage 8. 100 (t). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance. 6.025 8. Irregular and rough section 9.PEN-CHANNEL HYDRA	6. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. Same as above, but with flood stage 7. In the standhear stage 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 7.00 (t). The n value is less than that 8. Integular and rough acction 9.025 9	trees, little undergrowth, flood stage		>	
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Major attents (top width at flood stage > 100 ft). The n value is less than that for minor attents of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  4. Regular section with no boulders or brush  b. Irregular and rough section  OPEN-CHANNEL HYDRA	Major atreans (up width at 600d stage > 100 ft). The a value is less than that for minor atreams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  a. Regular section with no boulders or brush b. Irregular and rough acction  O.035  DEIN-CHANNEL HYDR.		9.18	0.120	0.160
Fig. 10 ft). The n value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  a. Regular section with no boulders or brush b. Irregular and rough section  O.035  DEIN-CHANNEL HYDR.	Fig. 10 ft). The a value is less than that for minor streams of similar description, because banks offer less effective resistance.  a. Regular section with no boulders or brush bush b. Irregular and rough section  O.035  PEN-CHANNEL HYDR.				_
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HYDR.	HYDR.	for minor streams of similar description.			_
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Professor of Mydraulic Engineering University of Illinois VEN TE CHOW, Ph.D.

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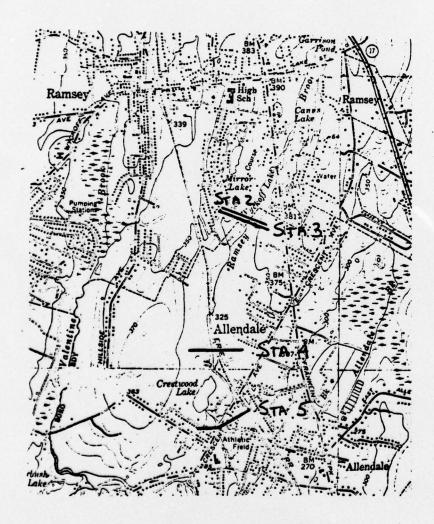
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302-03

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CRYSTAL SPRINGS

LOCATION MAP OF CROSS-SECTIONS



CRYSTAL SPRINGS DAM ASSUMED BREACH PARAMETERS WIDTH OF BREACH BOTTOM: 270 STOF SLOPES: VERTECAL BREACH BOTTON ELEV. : 340. TALL | 12 St. 12 SHILL SECTOR TIME TO FAIL: 4.0 hrs ELEV. @ WHICH FAILURE OCCURS: 352.9 FT INITIAL WATER SURFACE ELEV. : 349.3 FT U BASED ON PREVIOUS STUDIES OF ACTUAL

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MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED NPLANG 1 MATIOG 4 LRTIOG 1

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

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NYDROGRAPH ROUTING

NORPAL DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING

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HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

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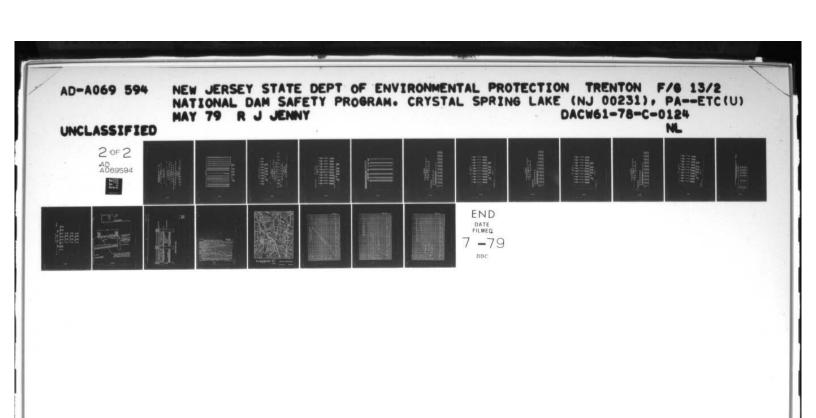
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2. 4. CHANNEL ROUTING -HOSTFIED PLLS- STATION 2 TO 3 HYDROGRAPH ROUTING ## 1-===

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Section 370-00 110-00 390-00 1110-00 310-00

Carrier 3-00 30-00 1110-00 310-00 310-00 310-00

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SWAMEL ROUTING -HOSIFIED PLAS - STATION 3 TO 4. STANES.

CHANGEL ROUTING -HOSIFIED PLAS - STATION 3 TO 4.

IL BEPTH GHAKHEL ROUTING

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A. 2. 4. CHANNEL REUTING -RECIFICO PULS- STATION & TO S HYCREGRAPH ROUTING 1666 1146 001146 0414 181 184 184 1888 1 H 25 25 E ===

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PEAR FLOM AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPLIATIONS
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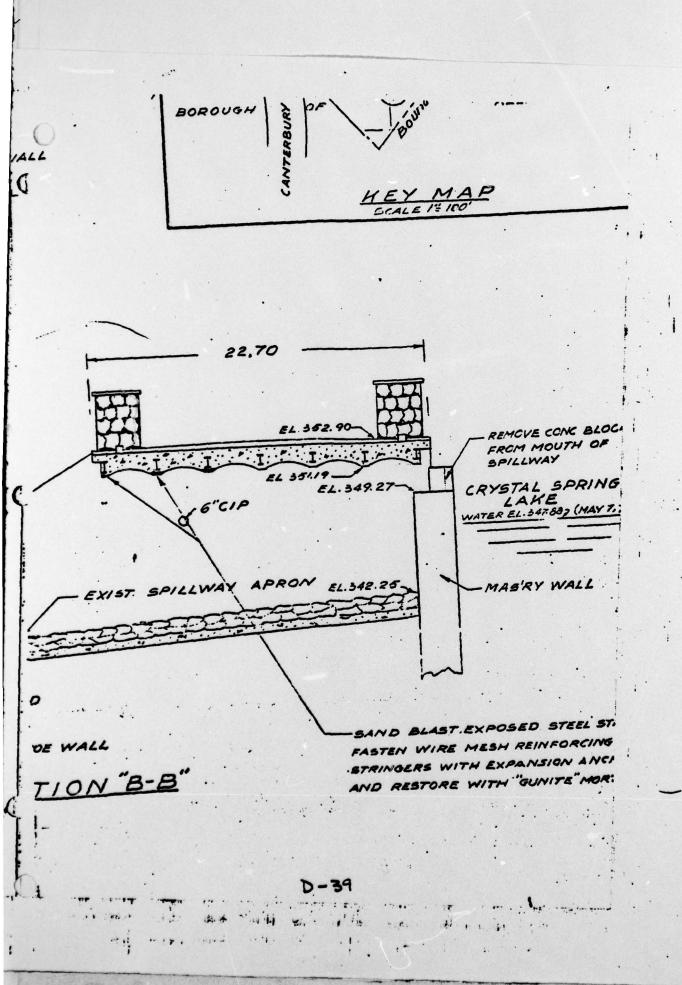
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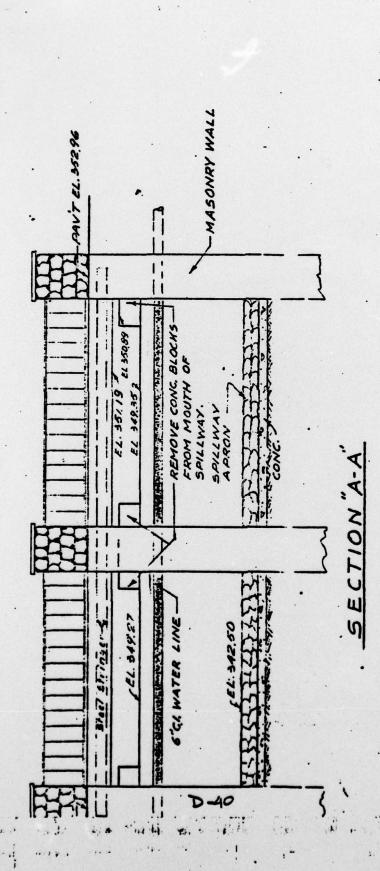
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P-m 11-80-16-15		HOYOKUS CREEK
DAMS IN NEW J	ERSEY-REFERENCE DATA	No. 23-77
	lub_Estates Address_Remark	
Name of Dam	CountyBorgen Lo	cation23.32.6.4.9
	1923 Ey whom	
Streem Barney Brook	Tributary to Hohokus Co	rank
DRAPAGE BASIN: Area27	sq. mi. Description_Eilly, w	ndayalopad
Description of valley below dam _B	ore of Allendole 1 mi dometr	) <del>•**</del>
	able Farry	
Purpose Post Estate Development	nt Type	
Foundation Calabase	16151	<u> </u>
	eight 12 ft. BFiff. width	
Upstreem slope_Un'moon	Downstream slepe Vol	umeCu. yds.
	marata 1411 (C:149)ength	
Depth below top of dan	3.33 st. Gapacity at	2.2' hd. c. f. s. per sq. mi.
RESERVOIR: Capacity	mill. gals. Area30_	_acres. LengthIL
Outlets		
	idge_over_spillmy, 2.2' high so 12' wide bituminous road alex	보이지 그렇게 마음하게 하고 아이들이 이번 것 같아야 한 생님이 되었다.
Sources of data	mapeo blon _ N.C.W	_ Date _7/10/45

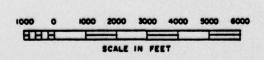
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PLATE D-I







CRYSTAL SPRING DAM

JENNY - LEEDSHILL

JANUARY 1979

PERCENT PMF VS. PEAK OUTFLUM CRYSTRY SPRTILE LAKE

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